

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1896.

LOCAL NEWR.—The City and Suburban Rows Sureau of the Unrup Prizes and New York American Prizes hat 21 to 29 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Success and Failure in Life.

In a speech which Lord KELVIN, better known in this country as Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, recently made in reply to the congratulations offered him at the jubilee of his first appointment as professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow University, we find this striking passage:

"One worl characterizes the most strenuous of the efforts for the advancement of science that I have made perseveringly through fifty-five years; that word is fullure; I know no more of electric and magnetic force, or of the relations between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach my students of natural philosophy fifty years ago in my first sea-

Commenting on these words the Londor Times, the next day, summed up Lord KELVIN's achievements thus:

"He has given us the theory of the speed of electric signalling through submarine cables, and has rendered the most effective assistance to the establishment of electric telegraphs to the most distant part of our planet. He has investigated all the causes of the disturbance of the mariner's mpass, and shown how to allow for them He has effected the most signal improvements in the art of deep sea sounding. He has shown how to predict the rise and fail of the tide in any given place. He has altogether revolutionized the instruments for electrical measurements, and made the modern elec-troscopes and electrometers what they are. He has discovered balances for weighing electric currents. and for measuring electric power and energy. He has elaborated the mathematical theory of electricity and he directed his great colleague, the late Prof CLERK MAXWELL, to the right method of pursuing his

own electrical studies." Lord KELVIN is not the first great man to whom his own work, highly as it was esteemed by others, has been insufficient to content himself. His self-depreciation recalls the well-known saying of Sir Isaac NEWTON: "I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in finding now and then a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." Indeed, no man with lofty ideals ever attains them to his own satisfaction, and it may comfort less eminent laborers in the field of human effort, who are despondent at their apparent want of success, to reflect that the greatest of their fellow laborers have been oppressed by the same sense of failure.

American School Histories and Anglophobia.

Mr. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL is a worthy Englishman who by his successful effort to secure legislation against the overloading of vessels has earned the gratitude of seamen all over the world. He has come to this country with the hope of doing something to eradicate the dislike with which England is regarded by a vast majority of genuine Americans. There is something almost pathetic in the absurdity of the method by which he expects to attain his purpose. The dislike, he says, is unjust; it is inherited from the Revolutionary war, begun a hundred and twenty-one years ago; it is kept alive by mischievous school histories, and, if these were revised in the right spirit, the viudictiveness would expire. Mr. PLIMSOLL means, therefore, to start a movement for the expurgation or annihilation of the historical text books now used in our public schools, and for the substitution of others in which the past treatment of the United States by Great Britain shall be described with sympathy, or, at worst, with tender regret. For Englishmen love gave and in the school histories sanctioned by the British Board of Education-he has inspected thirty-four of them-there is not an unkind allusion to the great American republic. Why, he plaintively inquires, why cannot we recip-

rocate in our school books ! We will explain to Mr. PLIMSOLL why we cannot reciprocate. Because our public schools desire to teach veracious history, and will not put up with tissues of fiction, no matter from what exemplary motives they are woven. The authors of our school books are not permitted to distort or suppress important facts. We can hardly doubt that the same adherence to truth is prescribed for English school books, and assuming such prescription, we can easily credit Mr. PLIMSOLL's assertion that they make no unkind allusions to the United States. There is no reason why they should. Since American farmers were shot down wantonly at Lexington, we have been in our relations with England not the authors but the victims of aggression. It was a dreadful series of provocations, prolonged over many years, which drove us to the war of 1812. What causes, moreover, the memories of that contest and of the Revolutionary struggle to rankle unextinguishably is the fact that England fought with us in a more pitiless and contemptuous way than she has ever ventured in modern times to fight with European peoples. In the war of the Revolution, not content with launching against us tens of thousands of German mercenaries, she did not scruple to summon to her aid the ferocious red men, an act of strocity which called forth rebuke even from an Englishman, the Earl of CHATHAM. After peace had been nominally made in 1788, she retained the Western forts instigated the great Indian uprising, the result of which was the massacre of the American force under Gen. ST. CLAIR. During the war of 1812, at the very time when WELLINGTON was chivalrously defending the monuments of Paris and forbidding BLUCHER to blow up the Pont de Jena, British vandals were destroying the Capitol, the White House, and other public buildings in the nascent city of

But these, Mr. PLIMSOLL may say, although true stories, are old stories, and, admitting that an historian's duty binds him to give them place in text books, why should not equal stress be laid on the feeling of cordial regard for the United States which, so we are told, now animates the British heart! We answer that we lack as yet the first substantial proof that the current professions of English good will are not all ganimon, like those with which we were deluged thirty-six years ago. If Mr. PLIMSOLL will look back to 1860, he will recall how lively and profuse were then the protestations of affection, not only from the London press, but also from the British Government. The Queen, it will be remembered, had sent her are thoroughly understood. beloved son, the Prince of WALES, to visit us, and in our fervid demonstrations of welcome we went more than half way to meet what seemed an honest overture for friendship. In November, 1860, after the affair

Washington.

had terminated, the British Minister at ernment will assist in the formation of the Washington was directed to say to the Prescharter for the Greater New York. The ident that one of the main objects which scheme was of his origination, and he has the Queen had in view in sanctioning given to it for many years laborious study the visit of her son to America was to as a citizen whose public spirit is the prove " the sincerity of those sentiments of broadest and the most unselfish. No higher esteem and regard which her Majesty and authority can be consulted, with a view to all classes of her subjects entertain for the a wise solution of the practical problems of kindred race which occupies so distinmunicipal government which will come up guished a position in the community of before this Commission. He is a master of nations. Her Majesty trusts," continued the subject. the British Minister, "that the feeling of confidence and affection, of which late events have proved beyond all question the exist-

ence, will long continue to prevail between

the two countries to their mutual advantage,

and to the general interests of civilization

and humanity." In terms of almost sick-

ening complacency the London Times, on

Nov. 16, 1860, described the visit of the

his planting a chestnut while there.

Prince of Wales to Mount Vernon, and

seemed," gushed the Times in a closing

paragraph, "when the royal youth closed

he was burying the last faint trace

of discord between us and our great

brethren in the west." Other Lon-

don newspapers of the same date were

equally cordial in their expressions of feel-

ing. One said: "Thus, we believe, an alli-

ance has been consolidated which will en-

dure for the mutual benefit not only of the

two nations, but of the civilized world."

Another declared: "At no time could we

desire more earnestly than we do now the

close alliance of the great Anglo-Saxon

We were soon to have an opportunity of

testing the sincerity of the alleged "senti-

ments of esteem and regard" entertained

for us by "her Majesty and all classes of

her subjects." South Carolina seceded on

Dec. 17, 1860, and other States soon fol-

lowed her example. As early as Feb. 4,

1861, Lord Lyons, writing to Lord John

RUSSELL, characterized the Union as a

"confederation." This was the first time

since the adoption of the Constitution that

the elastic word, suggestive of fragility.

had been used in a diplomatic commu-

nication. Lord John Russell, replying to

that despatch just two weeks after

Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, although

not an unkind word had up to that time

been used in the correspondence of either

Government, announced in truculent lan

guage that "supposing that Mr. Lincoln,

acting under bad advice, should endeavor

to provide excitement for the public mind

by raising questions with Great Britain,"

her Majesty's representative at Washington

was to "warn a Government which was

making political capital out of blustering

demonstrations that our patience might be

tried too far." Sixty-nine days after Mr.

LINCOLN's inauguration, namely, on May 13

the very day of the arrival in Liverpool of

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the newly ar-

pointed Minister to the Court of St. James's,

proclamation was issued by which the

Southern Confederacy was recognized as a

belligerent. At this time the battle of Bull

Run was some two months distant, and,

although Fort Sumter had been bom-

barded and surrendered, of actual was

there had been none which had resulted

in bloodshed, except a street fight be

tween Federal soldiers and a Baltimore

mob. Yet the British Government shot

forth its recognition of beiligerency

without even waiting to hear one word

of protest from the American Minister. No

wonder that the friends of the Union

should, in the language of an Irish his-

torian, Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, characterize

this astonishing performance " as an act of

unseemly and even indecent haste; as evi-

dence of an overstrained anxiety to assist

and encourage the Southern rebels." That

precipitate and unprecedented act created

the condition of belligerency on the part of

Mr. PLIMSOLL is old enough to be familiar

with this recent chapter of the history of

our relations with Great Britain. Should

he perchance have forgotten the facts, he

will find them set forth in the "Trent

Affair," a noteworthy contribution by Mr.

THOMAS L. HARRIS to American historical

literature, and one of the books which

American schoolboys and college boys are

The Greater New York Charter.

The discussion in the Greater New York

Commission brought about by the proposi-

tion of Mr. DE WITT favoring the borough

system for the consolidated communities,

is spoken of as occasioning a "split," in

which "New York and Brooklyn were

arrayed against each other." Actually

there was no such sharp division. The

suggestion was opposed simply because the

Commission was not prepared to decide off-

hand so fundamental a question, but wished

to give it mature consideration. It was

merely a passing difference of judgment as

to the method of procedure. Hence the

laying aside of the subject afforded no indi-

cation whatever of the opinions of the ma-

jurity concerning the character of the gov

ernment to be provided for in the charter,

whether it should be federal or otherwise.

The objections made to Mr. DE WITT's

proposition by Mr. GILBOY and Judge

DILLON did not touch the merits of the case,

but were based wholly on their desire that

the Commission should not be hampered at

the very start by conditions established on

the jump. Not a sign of opposition to the

plan suggested was manifested in the Com-

It is not improbable that some such sys

tem as that proposed by Mr. DE WITT will

be adopted in the end; but before the de-

cision can be made intelligently there is a

and political condition of the several com-

munities which must be gathered as a basis

on which to found it. The materials neces-

sary for the formation of any plan are not

over the situation only generally, but to deal

with it intelligently and reasonably it must

be studied particularly. When the requisite

knowledge is obtained the Commission can

proceed with comparative rapidity to de-

shall be built; and there are no indications

that any irreconcilable disagreement will

separate the New York and Brooklyn Com-

Nothing was decided therefore. The whole

subject was wisely left for careful and

thorough examination before any attempt

at a solution should be made. This Com-

mission has before it a task too tremendous

who have too much at stake in the way of

cause of their hurry to get through with it.

There is no such danger. Grave problems

will not be solved with despatch, but only

It was unfortunate that the illness of Mr

GREEN prevented his election as Chairman

of the Commission; but his returning health

affords the gratifying promise that his un-

reputation to turn out a botched job be

missioners.

mission except on that ground solely.

an existing fact.

destined to read.

family."

Trees in New York Sidewalks.

A society called the Tree Planting Associ ation of New York has recently been formed, with a very respectable array of officers and members, to promote the planting of shade trees in the up-town streets of this city in order to beautify the city and make it more endurable in the heat of summer. The idea is captivating, but the put ting of it into practice will, we think, be found difficult, if not impossible.

Trees require plenty of room and moisture the earth around the little germ, that for their roots in order that they may grow and flourish. The sidewalks of most of our streets, up town as well as down town, have vaults under them, or are laid upon hard soil, and in many cases upon solid rock. The expense of making cavities in them fit to receive and sustain trees of any size would be so great as to be prohibitory.

In nearly all our streets, too, gas mains run close to the sidewalks and are more or less leaky. The gas escapes from them and is fatal to the life of trees whose roots ex tend into the neighboring soil. This is one reason why so few trees are seen in our streets. They have been planted, but they do not live because gas has killed them.

Again, the sidewalks of all but the ave mes and the 100-foot cross streets are so narrow that trees of a few years' growth would shut the light out of the lower windows of the adjoining houses, and render the rooms thus shaded dark, damp, and unhealthy. Occupants of country houses have long ago discovered that trees must be kept at a distance from them in order to permit the free access of sunlight and air, which in the city are tenfold as necessary to dryness and health as they are in the country.

Trees in cities, also, like trees everywhere are subject to the attacks of worms and insects, and to diseases of various kinds. The expense of protecting them against these enemies would not be small, and it deserves to be seriously considered. Unless the trees are so protected they will, in all probability, be muisances to every one who comes or lives near them, or die.

For these reasons it may be assumed that the promoters of the Tree Planting Association have not fully estimated the difficulties which they will have to encounter A few years ago trees abounded in New York streets, as they still abound in Brooklyn and other semi-rural towns, but they have succumbed to resistless forces, and it is hopeless to try and restore them without a radical remodelling of existing conditions.

The Army of the Tennessee Committee as Art Critics.

The Sherman Statue Committee of the Army of the Tennessee have distributed, in pamphlet torm, an "Answer" to the recent statement of the committee of the National Sculpture Society, justifying their choice of a design against the opinions of the sculptors, and defending themselves against the sculptors' expression of belief that they had invited the criticism of experts, without serious thought of respecting it. The unusual character of the episode has had the very great use of calling general attention to the difficulty of getting officials, or semi-officials, who are intrusted with the execution of public art works, to pay due regard to art and its spokesmen. It is a very the Confederates instead of acknowledging old and constant issue, illustrated unfortunately in almost every public park and building in the United States.

We must regard it as providential that at last a work of the prominence of the SHERstatue has brought this issue into general notice. If printing the answer of the Statue Committee to the National Sculpture Society is paid for out of the Govern ment appropriation for the statue, it will be money well spent all the same.

The facts preceding this pamphlet were that Congress appropriated nearly \$100,000 for a statue to Gen. SHERMAN, intrusting the choice of its design to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee: that the representatives of that society invited the Sculpture Society to conduct the competition; that the sculptors designated two competitors from whose designs there should be a second choice, and that then the army committee rejected the advice of the sculptors, and chose another sculptor on their own authority purely. We are glad to say that the sculptora ondemned this action with a spirit which has led to the aforesaid answer, and that it leaves the matter easily understood.

In their answer, from which we quote, the army committee, consisting of two Generals and two Colonels, have made a very instruc tive presentation of themselves:

"The design selected this committee deems not only worthy of the hero it represents, but to be of the high est artistic merit. The monument, in connection with the site, will be more appropriate than any one of the others. It is drawn in slippie but strong lines, the same as the Treasury building, to the south of which It must stand, and it is one that, when in position, no matter in what direction you approach it, will im-press the beholder with its beauty, its majesty, and its faithful presentation to the eye and mind of its fa

One wonders, from the tone of entire confidence with which this army committee pronounce upon the artistic qualities of the design they favored, why sculpture experts were consulted even perfunctorily. If those members of the Society of the Army great mass of information as to the financial of the Tennessee ever hesitated to adopt themselves as the final art critics of this public work, they hesitate no longer. They measure swords with the sculptors even or art's clearly defined and perplexing field. yet at hand. The Commission can now look They describe this statue as of the " highest artistic merit." Much more than that. It is "drawn in simple but strong lines, the same as the Treasury building." To the committee's credit they take the broad view that the statue, instead of being a velop the system upon which the charter thing wholly by itself, will have to bear some relation to its surroundings. They have seen the Treasury and the Roll. SMITH design also and they decide that they harmonize in character. Now, the Treasury building is a classic work of majesty and grandeur, bearing the ineffaceable touch of ancient genius, and the ROHL-SMITH statue of SHERMAN, at least as it appeared in a recent edition of Frank in importance, and it is composed of men Leslie's Weckly, seems to us almost the acme of commonplace and of poverty of imagination. But whatever its charac ter, the fact that the SHERMAN statue is not only to be the SHERMAN statue, but an ornament adjoining a noble public building after they have been fully discussed and in Washington, the National Capital, shows how important it is that to erect a public monument condemned by JOHN Q. A. WARD, AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS, DANIEL C. FRENCH, and OLIN L. WARNER, there should be some higher authorization than that of Gen. equalled knowledge of our municipal gov-DODGE, Col. CADLE, their associates in place in the reserves?

their military association, and their favored sculptor

The SHERMAN statue has become a subject of public concern and of no secondary importance. It will be of really great usefulness if it can serve to establish finally th self-evident but blindly ignored principle that in the erection of public works into which art enters, the students of art must be consulted and then must not be repudiated, except upon authority equal to their own.

Another point that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee should not forget is that the dignity and quality of a memorial statue may be of higher value to the generations who will see it, and of greater efficacy for preserving the memory of the man honored, than the cut of his beard or the peculiar

set of his shoulders. For example, how vastly more commanding of reverence for Washington to-day is the high nervous energy with which CRAW-FORD's genius stamped his statue in Richnond, than any possible faithfulness in the moulding of the chin? The WASH-INGTON statue is Richmond's pride. The SHERMAN statue in the National Capital should be the pride and glory of the people of the United States, but that it cannot be if it is to represent the taste of a committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee instead of that of the National Sculpture Society of America.

Great Schools or Weak Colleges?

We are sorry to see that the well-known Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn has sought a college charter from the Regents of the University at Albany. A great school is thus to be turned into a weak college. The country needs all the great schools it has, and more too. It does not need a single additional college of the weakly type, if, indeed, it needs any new colleges at all.

Similar transmutations have been tried before, and with very little success. An institution that prospers as an academy at which boys may obtain a first-rate educational preparation for life, or for a university course, as their parents see fit, blossoms out into a college, with the power of conferring baccalaureate degrees and doing everything else that a real college may do. In four years it develops freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes, and in the prog ress of time it may graduate ten or twenty men a year. But all this has been accomplished at an inordinate expense. The institution that was financially thriving as a great school becomes pecuniarily pressed as a weak college, and loses its reputation in the former capacity without gaining anything by the change.

The reason is that the proportionate cost of maintaining the requisite corps of instructors for a college is vastly greater than for a school. If this increased cost can be met by the income from an endowment fund, well and good; but in the absence of such a fund the undertaking is hazardous. In order to give a new impetus to the Adelphi Academy, Mr. TIMOTHY M. WOOD-BUFF, the Brooklyn Park Commissioner, ecently consented to accept the Presidency of its Board of Trustees. Mr. WOODRUFF is a candidate, we believe, for the Republican nomination for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. He is a young man of ambition. He does not care to be associated with any failure. We give him a friendly word of advice. He may maintain the Adelphi Academy as a great school, but he can never make it of any account as a college without a generous endowment.

In these days money is of considerable importance to the advancement of learning

The Peckskill Camp.

The annual encampment of the New York National Guard has begun this year somewhat later than usual, yet it will continue longer than the camp of any other State, and very much longer, of course, than that of any State which holds division or brigade instead of regimental encampments.

The season is the fifteenth at Peekskill, he camp having first been put in operation when the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. RODNEY C. WARD commanding, opened it on July 1 of that year. A comparison of its condition then with its condition now would show how greatly it has been im proved in comforts, conveniences, and appliances for effective work; and it is only fair to say that the methods and the results | the Fifty-third Congress, and appeared con of its instruction have kept pace with ma-

terial improvements. The Peekskill system of sending each or ganization of the State into camp for a week every other year continues to be justified by its fruits. That there are some advantages in simultaneous encampments of larger bodies must be admitted; but they are accompanied by drawbacks. The regimental camp is, upon the whole, we think, more favorable to steady, methodical instruction and less liable to interruptions and waste of time for spectacular displays. It certainly permits careful attention to discipline, while as the regular Peckskill tour is a full week, from Saturday to Saturday, it gives a longer period for instruction than those larger camps which do not begin earlier than Monday and close at

the end of the week. The Peekskill system, too, of encamping successive regiments through a season, and year after year, under a general staff that has charge of the grounds, and that not only supplies equipage but provides rations, undoubtedly economizes time for military work. It does not teach the troops to take care of themselves in the quartermaster and commissary departments as they would have to do in the field, but by insuring good quarters and food and relieving officers of other cares, it avoids experiments and allows all the time in camp to be turned to account.

Tours of duty in alternate years are habitually looked forward to with pleasure, whereas, to those accustomed to this system camping every season might become irksome, or, at all events, might seem too great a draft on men who are obliged to reckon their going to camp as a part of their sum-

mer vacations. Nevertheless, even the Peekskill system would be deficient if there were no provision for the highly important advantages of brigade assembly, drill, and manouvre. But this supplementary training has been furnished for the First and Second brigades by the admirable foresight which secured for the former the use of Van Cortlandt Park, and by the Prospect Park field for the latter, thus adding to the regimental camp system that of brigade field days.

A coording to official returns, we have in this country in circulation in the tanks and in the Treasury about six hundred millions of gold and a some what less amount of silver. With so vast and sudden a simulative the currency as would be involved in the disappearative of the six hundred millions of gold the disappearative of the six hundred millions of gold in the six hundred millions of gold. it any man say that we should have renewed pro-

Will the Herald please explain now this \$600. 000,000 in gold now in the banks and in the Treasury would disappear? Where would it Would it vanish? Would the banks and the Treasury dump it into the ocean? If THREE SILVER CANDIDATES.

Boles, Bland, Blackburn-The Favorite Sons of lows, Missourt, and Kentucky. (Iowa has 26 votes in Chicago, Missouri has 34 votes in Chicago, and Kentucky has 26 votes.) HORACE BOILS.

was a member of the Albany Legislature from

Erie county, New York, in 1857. He was chosen In the year preceding in the Third district of Erie, having as one of his colleagues George De Witt Clinton. De Witt C. Littlejohn of Oswego was the Speaker of this Assembly, Mr. Boies was not reflected. He was a Republican, and continued to be a Republican after he removed to lows, being a political follower of Allison. He continued an active workin the Republican ranks until the protection issue in the tariff controvers; became the most prominent one on the Republican side, and then Mr. Roles, a believer in low tariff and publican party in the Hawkeve State, allied himself with the Democracy. In 1880, the high water mark of Republican success in lowa, the Republican majority of that State was 78,-000. In 1883 the Republican majority for Governor was 25,000. In 1885 the Democrats of lows, Boles among them, coalesced with the Greenbackers, and the Republican lead was cut down to 6,000. In 1887 the Greenbackers continued to act in concert with the Democrats in lows, but there was a Labor party and Labor candidate for Governor drawing support from the Democracy. This year the majority of the Republican candidate for Governor was 1,661. Then in 1889, as one of his friends says, "at the urgent solicitation of friends" Boies consented to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of lowa, and "his sincere, logical, powerful, truthful, and convincing arguments brought dismay to the intolerant bosses of the Republican party all over lowa. He abused no one, but was the subject of constant abuse. He kindled the smoldering embers of Democracy into a blaze of enthusiasm on every hillion and in every valley of the State." The platform upon which Mr. Boles was nominated at the Sioux City Convention was about as much a Republican as a Democratic platform, and about as much a Populist platform as either. It presumed to recognize as a Democratic doctrine the Populist plan of "State and national regulation of railroads and other corporations." deciared for liberal pensions for soldiers either injured in the line of duty or "who are unable by reason of age or other infirmities to support themselves and their families." It declared for a high-license tax of \$500 on liquor seiling in lows, "and such further tax as the town, township, or municipal corporation shall prescribe. It also contained this somewhat exceptional

plank for a Democratic Convention to adopt: We arraign the Republican party for changing the ship and gross indignity has been imposed on henorable pharmacists, and upon all the people requiring liquor for the actual necessities of medicine.

Mr. Boles was elected, and while in office at Des Moines "his voice was heard rallying the forces of Democracy against the iniquities of the abnoxious McKinley law," and otherwise opposing, as the gentleman who put his name in nomination for President at the Chicago Convention of 1899 declared, "sumptuary legislation, paternal government, and central zation, In 1891 Mr. Boles was reflected Governor of Iowa on the Democratic ticket. In 1892 he was a candidate for President and received 103 votes in the Chicago National Convention, 26 of which were from lowa and 13 from South Carolina. He had eliver support, too; 9 votes from Idaho, 5 from Colorado, 6 from Montana, and 4 from Nevada. In 1803 Mr. Bules was a candidate for the third time on the Democratic ticket, and he was beaten by his Republican emperitor by a plurality of 52,000. Since that time his voice has been heard in the land, but not in any official manner. The lows delegation is instructed to support him for the Presidential nomination, and he will have their solid vote, as he did in the same place four years ago for the same office.

Richard Parks Bland is a Kentuckian. He

was born in the town of Hartford, a small place, sixty-one years ago, and removed to Missouri before he was able to vote. Then he went to Cattfornia and afterward located at Virginia City, in Nevada, and became interested in mining operations, From Neritory was elected Treasurer of Carson county. establishment of the State Government in Nevada, which was admitted into the Union in October, 1864. Then he returned to Missouri under Adjutant-General Townsenb in 1882, | locating in the town of Lebanon, a small place with an illustrious name, on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, directly south of Dry Glaise and east of Long Lane Here he practised law until elected Forty-third Congress. There were two Liemo crats in the field in that contest, but Mr. Bland triumphed, and he was elected successively to every Congress succeeding, up to and including stantly as the champion of silver, for the free soinage of silver, or where that was not for, though a resident of Missouri, in which the product of lead and of zine is far more important than of the money metals, with political apprenticeship served in and about the mines of Nevada, Mr. Bland took no active part in the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention of 1892 at Chicago. He was not a delegate. Missouri voted solidly nation of Grover Cleveland, and the Missouri delegates, some of whom vie with the Arkansas men in the melodiousness of their voices, were heard singing in the hotel corridors the refrain, Grover, Grover, four years more of Grover, Then we'll be in clover" was the last line. In the election of 1804 for members of Congress, occurring midway between the choice of Mr Cleveland in 1892 and the choice of his successor in 1896, Mr. Bland was, as previously, a candidate on the Democratic ticket, but he was lefcated by his Republican adversary, Mr. Hubbard, a doctor of the town of Versailles and a native-born Missourian. In the political clover promised as one of the results of Mr pate, and in the district in which he was de feated, a Populist candidate running against him, notwithstanding the humiliating sacrifices which the Cleveland Administration had made to Populism in the income tax and otherwise, he polled 3,500 votes.

"FIGHTING JOE" BLACKBURN,

There is at present a Republican Governor of Kentucky, and the recommendations of the Democrats of Kentucky are no longer considered to be as important or impressive as they were during the period that Kentucky was i steadfast Democratic State. Nevertheless, the Kentucky delegates have been instructed to cast their votes for Mr. Blackburn.

"Fighting Joe" Blackburn is a native of Woodford county, Ky., and a graduate of Centro College, Danville. Simultaneous with the ap-pearance of Boies in the halls of legislation in Albany and the appearance of "Silver Dick" Bland as a mining investor in the Utah Territory, Blackburn was admitted to the bar in Lexington, Ky., the biggest, the brightest, and the ost prosperous town in the blue-grass region of Kentucky. He practised law for three years. and then he entered the Confederate army. He fought throughout the war, was elected to the Frankfort Legislature, and afterward, in 1874 he ran for Congress. The fight in the blue-grass district that year was a quadrangular one, James B.Beck, afterward United States Senator, being ne of the Democratic candidates. "Fighting Joe" Blackburn another. There were besides these a Republican and an Independent candidate. Mr. Hlackburn was defeated, and when, 1876, on the same ticket with Tilden and Hendricks, he ran again, he was successful and continued a Representative until 1885, when he became a United States Senator and was reelected, his present term expiring on March 4 pext, and the recent Kentucky Legislature hav ing, in consequence of a deadlock for which Mr. Blackburn's friends hold John G. Carlisle and ther sold it for silver, would they not get full Grover Clewland responsible, adjourned with-value for it, and would not the silver fill its out either reflecting Senator Blackburn or choosing a successor to him. Mr. Blackburn is

an eloquent speaker, and he has never permitted himself at any time to become involved with the plans and projects of the extreme temperance reformers, of whom there are few in Kentucky. He is one of the best judges of good whiskey in the United States, and knows as much about that American product as Mr. Bland does about sliver and Mr. Boies about Horace Boles is a native of New York. He pharmacists.

HAS LONDON REACHED FULL

GROWIHT Stendy Decline in the Rate of Increase

Birth Rate Below the Death Rate Sub-urbs Do Not Account for the Falling Off, From the St. Jumes's Gazette.

The result of the recent census shows that during the last five years the population has increased somewhat less rapidly than it dd in the previous ten-1851-1891. The number of people turned out to be some 15,000 below the estimate formed on the basis of 1891. The difference is small, but important, as it shows that the previous fall in the rate of increase is maintained. The population is growing at a less and less rapid pace. At the beginning of the century it used to increase by more than twenty per cent, in the ten years between successive consuses; in 1881-1891 that rate had fallen to 10.4 per cent, the lowest on record; and now it is still less. This movement is not part of a general decline; it is peculiar to London, and seems to indicate that the huge overgrowth of the metropolis has begun to cure itself. No town can go on growing indefinitely, and even Londonmonstrous as it is has not fulfilled the expectations of earlier statisticians. Iwo hundred years ago it appeared to be growing so fast that hir Petty, one of the earliest pioneers in demographical research, reckened that by 1840 the population would reach 10,000,000, supposing it to continue at the same rate. He thought, however, that a natural limit would be reached before then, and placed it in the year 18:0, by which time he calculated London would contain something over 5,000,000 innatitants and the rest of England only 4.500,000. right about the total, which actually was about 9,000,000, but Londo only accounted for one of them. Since then it has nearly remained its maximum, which, enriously enough, seems likely to prove a resnatural limit. For the four years 1871-74 the average birth rate was 35.2; for the four years 18st 94 it was only 30.9. There has been a gradual and almost tinuous fall from year to year, which has not been counterbalanced by the simultaneous but slighter fall in the death rate from 22.7 to 10.9. Fewer people die in proportion to the population, but sittl fewer are born. This is explained by the increasing distri clination to marry. The marriage rates for the two

A Democratic Platform from Mr. Stokes. To the Entree or The Sex-Sir: How would the

The Democratic party esserts again Its historic be lief in hard money-gold and silver freely coined at a ratio fixed by Congress the only legal tender con greentacks and paper money, based on bonds and issued for the benefit of banks and speculators, shall be replaced by coin and coin certificates of deposit; and that in this country nothing shall be money that does not honestly represent labor.

The Demogratic party, which has always opposed onopolies, denounces the gold monopoly as the most pressive of all. Assos Pinnis 51: ans. LENOX, Mass., June 26.

Train Service on Holldays.

To the Entres of The Sex-Sec. Will The Sex please inform the travelling public of the fact that the Northern Railroad of New Jersey on all hollmays runs a so called holiday train service, which is no on holidays consists of the Sunday train service, with two additional trains each way, blasing a very limitnot advertised in New York papers. COMMUTER. ENGLEWIOD, N. J.

Gen, G. W. Smith Before Richmond,

To the Europe of The Sux-Sir: Beading the obituary notice in Tax Sevilist Tursday of Gra. G. W. Smith brought to my mind an incident which hap-pened in front of illustroom June 27, 1862. It will be removed that Yan Smit. Just before the surveys Street Commissioner of New York city and a prominent politician. So also was Jack Melaney a politician f the same party and foreman of 40 Engine (old White Ghost), and a man of large to lowing in the Fourteenth ward. Melaney went to the war as Cartain of company H, Seventy third N. Y. V. (Second

On the 27th of June. 1862, the Seventy-third Regiment was on picket duty in front of Fair cake, left of the Williamsburg road. The day was memorable for was mounted on Major Morarty shorter and shortered under a large white oak tree some fittle distance to the rear of the puzzets lie had to a imiditing freely from his whisty place and and to a imiditing freely from his whisty place and any right for a muss. Taking advantage of the storm, the rehels alvanced in force to make a recommensance, and almost before the liter Zouases had time to think from relax poured a voidey to to them, fellowing it up with the has onet driving to to write the indicated and the storm of the old not re p of monted relegions are, one of them ten 6, but, called to bleakers and asked if he fill not relegion than, liciausy replied. No your soil is drown son of a 0 - 0 m and was following the more like it but Gen is W. Smith had put a to his burse and soon got out of hearing.

Dear Hack.

Catholies and the Education Bill, To THE FORTON OF THE SUN-Sir: In reference to the (Ir sh) Education bill I wish to state the Catholic

In the present controversy every justracted Cathhe knows that the Dillonites are really Protestants and the Nonconformists are genuine Catholics. This

may look like a paradox, but it isn't.

I firmly believe that our system of government is the only one that lets a child develop physically, mentally, socially, and morally. At the same time I bewe that the interference of the State in family training f. r. " rearing and bringing up" children, is paternalism pure and simple.

Strictly speaking my neighbor has no more right
of the late Moses Taylor and grandson of the late Moses Taylor. This union
to demand money from me to give his child inchree
K's than he has to demand money from no to get for
his child other toe-called increasaries of life. This is
the position of intelligent Cathodics the world over.
To hold total "a knowledge of the three K's is one of
the essential regulatives of an American citizen" is
beging the whole question.
The Founder of Cartstanity sent Bis spostles to
"leach all nations." But the three H's were not in
this curriculum, while good citizenship was, as SL
Paul plainty states. currections, waste save to the parachial school, or catho is are driven to the parachial school, or tatho is are driven to foul they not by well-ning legislators, who think the welfare of the relie will be conserved by making lew and dentile

Mr. Smith's Thirteen Deer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON IN THE SUN Of June 25, under the heading, " Rifles for the Adirondacks, " the average sportsman, whatever may be his ideas and preferences as to calliere, &c., reads with surprise the statement of your correspondent that during the past four years he has killed thirteen door with the rifle whose praises he sings.

Inasmuch as the law prescribes that no person shall

kill more than two deer in a single season, which

in more than two deer in a single season, which would entitle your correspondent to eight for the time mentioned, it may naturally be asked when he intends to may into the trea may of the State of New York the Edward the County of the State of New York the Edward the County of the State of New York the Edward the County of the State of New York the Edward the County of the State of New York the Edward the County of the State of New York the Edward the County for infraction of the game law.

That possibly your correspondent, who conceads the pholon of the same of Statish, may hot have tribed to one thirteen deer after all because a stap pholon of insincerity clines to certain other state can plant a build from the distinct of the state of the state of the state of the can plant a build from the distinct of the state of the sta

A "Belated Maiden" Rebukes the Mayor To the Entrop of The Sets - Sec. In your issue of to-day, in Mayor Strong's address to the Normal College graduates, I noticed the following "original" remark. Cross grained bachelors and believed maldens will tell you that cradies are out of fashion."

sell you that cradies are out of fashion."

My experience in the world has been otherwise. I have always found that backs are ded not concern themselves very much one way or the other about bables, but that heated maddens three very tender hearts toward inthe citilizen.

This central was simulated in the place to a class of young women. More toward that has but here, and larshing no womanly characteria in fault of here. The remaining control of the class of the lated madden.

Tarking to womanly characteria fact hereaff a "beliated madden."

Tarking to womanly characteria fact hereaff a "beliated madden." MATRICION, June 20.

The Wrong Boor, From the Cleveland Pinin Dealer "I want to see the mistrens of the house. "Then you'll have to go to the kitchen door."

The first game of the Westchester polo tournament, which was played at Meadowbrook of Monday, and which Mr. Foxhall Keene won for the Rockaways in splendid style; the great Suburban horse race at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday, the interceilegiate rowing matches on the Hudson, with the cable reports of Yale's practice and progress at Henley, and the welcome news that Mr. George Work had captured

a sweepstakes at Hurlingham for pigeon shoot-

ing, have turned society's interest during the

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

week entirely in the direction of sport. The Coney Island race course may aptly be termed the Ascot of America, and the Suburban its Royal Cup race, and although we have no procession of princes and princesses, with pus-tilions and outriders, and no royal enclosure to which only a privileged few are admitted, yet we venture to say that no prettier picture and no better racing was ever seen than at the thirteenth Suburban last Tuesday. The air was like crystal, the turf of emerald hue, the boxes, the club house, and the grand stand a swaying wave of rainbow colors, while the spirit and excitement of the throng was so great that it was not until the reaction came after the great race was run that Lander's hand was missed and Henry of Navarre's admirers began to feel that they had no adequate means of expressing their exultation. Those who in former years had seen Proctor Knott thunder around the course and rush frantically on to victory, or who had watched Baceland win under a whirlwind of cheers, inspired as much by the owner as the horse, or, better than all had beheld Salvator, the most beautiful and symmetrical of racers, in the hour of his greatest triumph, had a triple inserest on Tuesday as the three favorites contested every inch of the way that led to victory, and when Henry of Navarre's success became a certainty the uprost was as great as that which greated the Prince of Wales on Derby day. Mr. August Belmons has reason to be proud of ble stable, and to rejoice that his unflagging efforts in the cause of honorable racing, as well as his judgment in buying the best horses at high prices, has brought him such a rich reward.

Long Island turned out the flower of its beauty and chivairy to do honor to the occasion, and Westchester was by no means in the background. Mrs. August Belmont looked so handsome in black lace over cream color, with touches of red in her bonnet, that she added a thousandfold to her busband's triumpis. Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer brought a party that filled two boxes, among whom were Mrs. Albert Stevens in purple and white, with a huge hat, just visible here and there under a forest of flowers, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany and Miss Anna Sands, with a group of good-looking men in the background. Bockaway was well represented by Mrs. Poxhail Keene and Meadowbrook by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., very chic and stylish in a costume of white duck, with a white straw hat which looked as if is might be intended as a symbol of leyalty to the white plumes of Navarre. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland had with them Mavroyen! Bey, who, it seems, will, after all, be missing from the haunts where he has been so long and so justly a favorite, as the arrival of his successor, wan is expected in a few weeks, will be the siging, and society men were circling about in the boxes, and, with an eye to their betting books, and a somewhat anxious glance from time to time over the field, managed to make themselves very agreeable to the ladies. As the smart set were, almost to a man, backers of the hers, with the grand historic name, they were all in july good spirits.

That dashing and very good-looking marksman, Mr. George Work, won a flattering reception as he stepped up to the traps on the ploturesque graunds at Hurlingham, which were crowded with English and Americans to watch the international pigeon shoot, and with his usual case and dash bought down bird after bird in his very best style. The applause was renewed after the sweepstake, and Mr. Work was congratulated on every side.

Newport is filling up so fast that but a few of its summer population are now wanting. The incoming steamers this week have brought Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and her two daughters, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. and several other Newport cottagers. Breakers Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and ber family, including the invalid son, who is nearly convalencent, are established for the summer. and as Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt are at Hough Point, and Willie K. Jr. bas also made his appearance, the various branches of this well-known family, with one or two exceptions. be peacefully settled, for the p least, in their sumptuous homes.

Matrimonial engagements have been manifold in the Vanderbilt connection this spring. and indeed for the last year marrying and giving in marriage has been largely their occupation. The latest engagement announced is that of Miss Edith Shepard, daughter of the late Elliott F. Shepard, to Mr. Ernesto Fabbri, who is said to be a charming young fellow, and though of Italian descent, is an American by birth, and possessed of an ample fortune. Mra. Shepard's eidest daughter married William Jay Schieffelin, and the second Mr. D. H. Morris.

Another engagement announced last week was that of the pretty Miss Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, to Moses Taylor, a san of Henry A. C. Taylor and grandson several generations of beauties and hetresses from their cradles to their debuts will suffer a pang of regret at being superseded by these and patite will be conserved by making dew and centile drink from the same dectrinal spring.

A man's conscience is like its wife-he'll die for it—and in one likes to hear his wife almost.

The frish interachy—superior and interior clergy—always had and have a plain duty before them visto teach the Maxier's cate hism to their sheet and lambs. This was shows that duty. It was never all partial and is not now. Mr. lifton's and the Non-conformists are right and are locally flowed friends of lost and despairing Ireland.

If X T allos. cessful young combatants for society's richest invariably prefer veterans to inventles. The approaching anniversary of our national

independence, familiarly known as the Fourth of July, will be robbed of some of its attractions this year by coming on Saturday, which, being already a half holiday, deprives the great cohert of workers, to whom holidays are of se much more account than to the idlers, of several hours' extra liberty and enjoyment. It will be utilized to the utmost, however, on trains and steamboats, and while half the world will be shooting pigeons, playing golf, and risking their necks at pelo, the other half will be having quite as good a time at all the suburban resorts. The Clambake Club at Newport will enjoy its first "bake" on the Fourth, and the new Catboat Club will meet to complete its arrangements. With such old salts as Prescott Lawrence for pilot, James De Hlois, Royal Phelps Carroll, and Herman Ocirichs as officers, and Daniel H. Fearing as head steward, "the good time" which is the avowed object of the organ-

Notwithstanding the large number of Americans who are returning from abroad, many still remain to see the London and Paris seasons to their close, and a select few were present at Mr. Waiderf Aster's recent reception in his superb residence at Carlton House Gardens, originally built at an enormous cost by a noted speculator. who stepped down and out a few years since, and was succeeded by the greatest of American capitalists. The staircase and gallery of this house, which is of statuary marble, exquisitely carred, cost many thousands of pounds, while it suite of drawing and reception rooms form a complete circle, and the huge dining room is hing with old and costly tapestry. Among the guests were Mrs. Colgate, who is described as a picture in white satin, white plumes, and many diamonds; Mrs. Ronalds, of course; Mrs. Adair, faultlessly gowned in reas color, and Lady Randelph Churchili, who still wears black. Among the Euclish notabilities were the Duchess of Euceleuch, who is distinguished as wearing the biggest tlara and being the most exclusive entertainer in London, and who " went on" from Mr. Astor's to some other aristocratic mansion, and Lord William Bereaford, who was not, however, accompanied by his American wife,